

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in very strong support of H.R. 2137.

I thank Representative DOUG COLINS. This is a good, gutsy bill. I thank my co-chair of the Law Enforcement Caucus, Representative DAVE REICHERT, who is always there for every law enforcement person in this country, regardless of which level that law enforcement officer serves, be it Federal, state, county, or local, and Representative TULSI GABBARD for introducing this bipartisan legislation.

Federal law enforcement officers risk their own safety to make our communities safer every day. We need to make sure that they have the tools they need to do the job.

Law enforcement officers were ordered—and you have heard this before—to lock up their government-issued weapons and were prohibited from carrying their government-issued credentials while carrying their personally owned weapon during the last government shutdown.

This decision potentially endangered one female agent. We just heard that described. Thankfully, she was able to deescalate the situation and walk away unharmed.

This incident serves as a reminder that criminals don't care if Federal officers are furloughed, and it highlights the very real need to ensure that law enforcement officers have the means to protect themselves regardless of their duty status.

This bill will allow the brave members of the Federal law enforcement community to have the capability to defend themselves and respond to threatening situations even in a time when they are off or furloughed.

I urge my colleagues to support swift passage of this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for my concluding remarks.

Members of the House, in 2004, Congress, in recognition of the serious dangers faced by the Federal law enforcement officers, passed the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act, which authorizes Federal law enforcement officers to carry concealed weapons in any jurisdiction in the United States.

Passage of H.R. 2137 would ensure that, when appropriations lapse or another government shutdown occurs, which we hope it won't, Federal law enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms will continue to be able to carry their government-issued firearms throughout the shutdown's duration for personal protection and to respond to critical incidents.

I urge support for this bill. I thank all of the Members who contributed to it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, this is a good piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it and support our law enforcement officers.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we honor police week, I rise in support of another common sense bill that would benefit the men and women who serve our nation in federal law enforcement.

The Federal Law Enforcement Self-Defense and Protection Act is a simple bill, it allows a federal law enforcement officer to carry their government issued firearm during a furlough in the same way that they could carry their weapon if there was no furlough.

The risks that federal law enforcement officials face are the same whether or not they are on furlough or not. Some federal law enforcement officials have even been specifically targeted because of their positions.

These brave men and women should not be put in jeopardy due to a budget shortfall or an inability to pass a budget. The risks they face are the same, they have the right to defend themselves.

I thank Rep. COLLINS for bringing this bill forward, and I urge your support today.

That's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2137.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOVERING MISSING CHILDREN ACT

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3209) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the disclosure of certain tax return information for the purpose of missing or exploited children investigations, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3209

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Recovering Missing Children Act".

SEC. 2. DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN RETURN INFORMATION RELATING TO MISSING OR EXPLOITED CHILDREN INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 6103(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by inserting "or pertaining to the case of a missing or exploited child," after "may be a party," in subparagraph (A)(i),

(2) by inserting "or to such a case of a missing or exploited child," after "may be a party," in subparagraph (A)(iii), and

(3) by inserting "(or any criminal investigation or proceeding, in the case of a matter relating to a missing or exploited child)" after "concerning such act" in subparagraph (B)(iii).

(b) *DISCLOSURE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 6103(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) *DISCLOSURE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE CASE OF MATTERS PERTAINING TO A MISSING OR EXPLOITED CHILD.*—

"(i) *IN GENERAL.*—In the case of an investigation pertaining to a missing or exploited child,

the head of any Federal agency, or his designee, may disclose any return or return information obtained under subparagraph (A) to officers and employees of any State or local law enforcement agency, but only if—

"(I) such State or local law enforcement agency is part of a team with the Federal agency in such investigation, and

"(II) such information is disclosed only to such officers and employees who are personally and directly engaged in such investigation.

"(ii) *LIMITATION ON USE OF INFORMATION.*—Information disclosed under this subparagraph shall be solely for the use of such officers and employees in locating the missing child, in a grand jury proceeding, or in any preparation for, or investigation which may result in, a judicial or administrative proceeding.

"(iii) *MISSING CHILD.*—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'missing child' shall have the meaning given such term by section 403 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5772).

"(iv) *EXPLOITED CHILD.*—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'exploited child' means a minor with respect to whom there is reason to believe that a specified offense against a minor (as defined by section 111(7) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911(7))) has or is occurring."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 6103(a)(2) of such Code is amended by striking "subsection (i)(7)(A)" and inserting "subsection (i)(1)(C) or (7)(A)".

(B) Section 6103(p)(4) of such Code is amended by striking "(i)(3)(B)(i)" in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting "(i)(1)(C), (3)(B)(i),".

(C) Section 7213(a)(2) of such Code is amended by striking "(i)(3)(B)(i)" and inserting "(i)(1)(C), (3)(B)(i),".

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3209, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker and Members, this week we have thousands of members of the law enforcement community here in Washington to celebrate Police Week.

Every day police officers throughout our country wear the uniform with pride, and they understand the tremendous responsibility that comes with it, putting the safety of others before the safety of themselves.

They protect us, they protect our families, and they protect our neighborhoods. We owe it to these police officers to give them every reasonable

tool possible to solve crimes and keep our communities safe.

Unfortunately, police officers are currently being denied a critical resource when it comes to solving child abduction and missing children cases. While many may picture the perpetrators of these crimes as strangers, the reality is actually very difficult to fathom, and that is because every year there are more than 200,000 cases of children that are abducted by a parent or a relative.

The psychological and emotional damage inflicted on a child in these cases can be devastating. Abducted children often are moved from city to city and prohibited from going to school or participating in youth activities due to a fear by the perpetrator of being caught. Many of these children are told that the parent that they are separated from is dead or no longer wants them.

Statistics show that an abducted child is at a higher risk for physical abuse, and some psychologists believe that family abduction is one of the most devastating forms of child abuse.

Here is the opportunity, Mr. Speaker. Research shows that, in a significant number of child abductions, the perpetrator will file a tax return using this child's Social Security number, providing a current address, and a potential case-breaking discovery.

One report found that as many as 46 percent of these cases could be solved if law enforcement had access to this information. While this type of critical tax information can be accessed to solve other serious crimes, current law does not allow police officers to access Federal tax records to help them find an abducted child. Without such a valuable tool, it could be very difficult for law enforcement to solve these cases when the suspect has left the area and has taken action to conceal their new location.

The bipartisan Recovering Missing Children Act will allow investigators to access this critical information and reunite families. This is a commonsense fix that fills the information gap, potentially solving thousands of cases and saving lives.

It is endorsed by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Sergeants Benevolent Association, the National Association of Police Officers, the Major County Sheriffs' Association, and the Major Cities Chiefs Association.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD two letters in support of H.R. 3209.

APRIL 7, 2016.

Hon. KEVIN BRADY,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

Hon. SANDER LEVIN,
Ranking Member, Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN & REPRESENTATIVE LEVIN: On behalf of the undersigned organizations, we write to advise you of our strong support for H.R. 3209, the "Recovering Missing Children Act," and to request that the

Committee consider and mark up this legislation at the earliest possible opportunity.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reports that more than 200,000 children are abducted by their parents or other close relatives every year. According to findings from the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, however, new addresses for these missing children can be identified as often as 46 percent of the time through analysis of taxes subsequently filed using either the suspected perpetrator's or the missing child's Social Security Number. Unfortunately, despite the value that this evidence would have in combating child abductions, the IRS is currently constrained from providing the relevant tax information to law enforcement.

To the extent that law enforcement needs access to every available tool to aid in the swift recovery of missing children, H.R. 3209 would solve this problem by filling the information gap. Specifically, the bill would amend current law to add the case of a missing child to the list of exceptions that allow the IRS to release tax return information to law enforcement. Given the sensitivity of taxpayer data, the bill would limit the disclosure of relevant tax information solely to those law enforcement officers who are engaged in the recovery of a missing child or the subsequent investigation and prosecution of the alleged abductor. As a result, we believe the "Recovering Missing Children Act" strikes the proper balance between protecting taxpayer privacy and facilitating the ability of law enforcement to reunite missing children with their families.

H.R. 3209 represents a commonsense solution to the unintended consequences of laws protecting taxpayer information that is limited to specific scenarios of child abduction. On behalf of our organizations and the men and women of law enforcement that we are proud to represent, we therefore stand ready to work with you and the other Members of the Committee to advance the "Recovering Missing Children Act" as expeditiously as possible.

Sincerely,

FEDERAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION;
FRATERNAL ORDER OF
POLICE;
INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS
OF POLICE;
MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION;
MAJOR COUNTY SHERIFFS'
ASSOCIATION;
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POLICE ORGANIZATIONS;
NATIONAL NARCOTIC
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS'
COALITION;
SERGEANTS BENEVOLENT
ASSOCIATION NYPD.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING &
EXPLOITED CHILDREN,
Alexandria, VA, January 12, 2016.

Hon. ERIK PAULSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PAULSEN: On behalf of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the families and children we serve, I am writing to express our support for your legislation, the Recovering Missing Children Act (H.R. 3209). This bill provides law enforcement with an additional tool in their search for missing and exploited children.

As you know, NCMEC was created as a private, non-profit organization in 1984 and designated by Congress to serve as the national

clearinghouse on issues related to missing and exploited children. NCMEC provides services to families, private industry, law enforcement, victims, and the general public to assist in the prevention of child abductions, the recovery of missing children, and the provision of services to combat child sexual exploitation. NCMEC performs 22 functions, including those related to assisting law enforcement, families, and others regarding family abductions.

Child abduction by a parent is a crime under both federal and state law. These children suffer emotional abuse, including lack of identity and grief over the loss of a parent. The abductor may give the child a false explanation for the abduction and/or indicate that the searching parent no longer wants the child. Abductors who move the child between cities, or between countries, make it difficult for law enforcement and the searching parent to locate and recover the child.

In order to ensure that law enforcement has access to information that could lead to the recovery of a missing or exploited child, we believe the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) database is one resource that could provide key information to help law enforcement. A 2007 study by the Department of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) confirmed that the IRS database contains information that could help law enforcement investigating these cases. For example, according to the study, addresses that were different from those where the children and/or alleged abductors lived at the time of the abductions were found for 46% of the missing children (237 out of 520) and 34% of the alleged abductors (104 out of 305). Thus, making it apparent that IRS information could help law enforcement investigating cases involving missing and exploited children.

The current framework of the Internal Revenue Code makes it very difficult, and often impossible, for federal law enforcement investigating missing child cases to use the exceptions from Section 6103 to access IRS information.

A clarification in the law is necessary to ensure the disclosure of IRS data that could lead to the recovery of a missing or exploited child. As such, we believe the legislation you have sponsored—the Recovering Missing Children Act—could enhance law enforcement's ability to locate missing and exploited children.

NCMEC is proud to lend our support to this important legislation and we are grateful for your dedication to the safety of our nation's children.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. CLARK,
President and CEO.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative JOE COURTNEY, for his leadership and bipartisan advocacy on this issue.

I also thank my friend, Mr. PASCRELL, who is on the Ways and Means Committee, for his leadership, along with Congressman REICHERT, who is a member of the Law Enforcement Caucus, for getting behind this legislation, showing again that both parties can work together on meaningful legislation that improves the lives of American families.

As we prepare for the National Missing Children's Day coming up on May 25, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill today so we can give investigators the tools that they need to crack the case and bring a missing child home.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 3209, the Recovering Missing Children Act. I thank my friend, Representative ERIK PAULSEN, for introducing it. It is strong, it is reasonable, and it is the right thing to do. Representative JOE COURTNEY has waited and worked for this legislation for a long time.

As a father and a grandfather, I can't even begin to imagine what parents go through in the event their child goes missing. I can't imagine it. I really can't. And I certainly can't imagine hearing that law enforcement is handicapped in its ability to do everything possible to help bring their child back.

Mr. Speaker, there are 200,000 kids that are abducted by a family member every year. That is something for another day perhaps, but it is part of this problem here.

In 2007, a study by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, TIGTA—we use that term a lot in the Ways and Means Committee—found that tax return information could be helpful in many cases involving missing children.

TIGTA reviewed whether IRS data would show addresses for persons claiming tax benefits with respect to those missing children after the time of the abduction or their suspected abductors. That sounds pretty bizarre, but that is happening.

TIGTA looked at 520 missing children's cases and found that the IRS data showed new addresses for 46 percent of the cases. Similarly, IRS data showed new addresses for 34 percent of suspected abductors.

Federal law rightly prohibits the IRS from disclosing confidential taxpayer information except in a limited number of exceptions. For example, this information may be released to Federal Government employees if ordered by a Federal judge in preparation for a nontax-related criminal prosecution.

H.R. 3209 would add criminal investigations related to missing or exploited children as one of these exceptions. We should be thankful to the author of this legislation because this is a critical exception that should have been done a long time ago.

The bill would also allow this information to be released to State and local law enforcement officials who are working with the Federal agency in its missing or exploited child investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT), who has long been an advocate for law enforcement and has always been on the front lines helping law enforcement with their initiatives and helping victims.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank both Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. PASCRELL for their support and for the energy

and the effort they put behind this legislation.

As I was sitting here waiting for my turn to speak, I was thinking to myself that I will be 66 years old here in a few weeks. So half of my life, 33 years, was in law enforcement. It kind of stunned me for a second.

□ 1815

I have been in Congress now 11½ years. I have found that there are some very, very good friends here in Congress who support law enforcement. This is not a partisan issue. Mr. PASCRELL and I have been great partners as co-chairs of the Law Enforcement Caucus, and he is a valiant fighter for law enforcement, firefighters, all first responders. We make a great team. As you can see, there are others who have joined us here today.

In my 33 years, Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity to work on patrol, to search for kids in that moment in time where you get a call to a shopping mall and a mother has turned her head for a minute or a father has just let go of the hand of the child for a second and turned around and the child is gone. You can just see the panic in their eyes and the fear in their face. But a few minutes later, they are found wandering around in a toy shop or hiding somewhere, playing hide-and-seek, and they have their child back within minutes.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are other families that aren't so fortunate, that I have had the honor of meeting, where their child had been missing for years. Some are fortunate enough, Mr. Speaker, to get their child back. I have been at the other end of that, where you search and you find. I found a young man up in the mountains of Alaska who had been taken by his father and whisked away in an old camper and hidden in the mountains of Alaska. We found him safe and returned him to his mom.

Mr. Speaker, I have also had the sad experience of finding a missing child dead. I have had to be the one who went to the home and notified the mom and dad: We found Cindy, but she is not alive. Someone killed her.

These are tough cases. When I was working these cases, I would say to the family: We are going to get your child back, and we will find the person responsible for taking your child. When I was a detective, I said the same thing: We are going to be tough, and we will find them.

Today, with this Federal legislation, we are even saying it in stronger words. Now the local law enforcement agencies have the power of the Federal Government. That information that we needed back in the day when I was an officer on the street or a detective on the street, I didn't have. But today we are going to give them that power and authority.

The message today is: those who take children from their homes, those who take children off the streets, we will

find you—we will find you—because I don't want police officers knocking on a door and telling a parent that their child won't be coming home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, when I was a detective on the Green River Task Force, we solved over 2,000 cases of missing women, young women, and girls over that period of time. We solved 51 murders, and we worked closely with the families. Those detectives who went home every night did not go home and stop thinking about these cases. I know that every one of those detectives and every one of the families involved in that investigation today appreciate the action of Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. PASCRELL, and all those who support this bill.

I know families that actually kept their child's bedroom exactly the way it was the day they went missing, for 5 or 6 years. They didn't change a thing because they always have hope. They always have hope that their daughter or their son will be coming home, until the day that door gets a knock and the officer arrives and says: We found little Johnny, or, Little Johnny won't be coming home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support this legislation. I appreciate so much the action by everyone involved in bringing this forward.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY). He has worked very hard on this issue for a very, very long time.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PASCRELL for yielding time, and I thank my good friend and colleague ERIK PAULSEN for his great work in getting us to this point today where finally we are going to move this measure forward.

It is almost 5 years to the day that Mr. PAULSEN and I introduced this legislation, along with a number of others, in 2011, to deal with this really, just almost inexplicable anomaly in the law which basically says that one arm of the government—the IRS—can actually know the whereabouts of a missing child but can't share that information with another arm of government—namely, State and local law enforcement—which, in most cases, almost 100 percent of cases involving missing children, is the level of government that actually deals with the investigation and attempts to recover children.

So you have a situation where you have got all these resources and efforts happening at the State and local level scurrying around, trying to find leads for abducted children, yet the government is sitting on information in terms of tax returns that were filed with the Social Security number of the child who is missing or the suspected abductor, and the two levels of government can't talk to each other.

This legislation will break down that barrier and allow, again, timely information to be shared for the thousands of children, which we know from data that the missing children foundation and other law enforcement groups have been sharing with Congress over a number of years.

So again, as was said earlier, the data is astonishing: 200,000 abductions are reported each year; 12,000 tend to last longer than 6 months. In 2007, the Treasury Department looked at 1,700 Social Security numbers of missing kids and found that, as Mr. PASCRELL said, over a third had been used in returns after the abduction.

For some it is really kind of hard to imagine how an abducting relative or even stranger could have the nerve to file a tax return and claim the Social Security and child exemption for the child that they have in their possession, but the data shows that, in fact, that happens. It may be because they are anxious to get the refund; it may be because they don't want to be violating a second set of laws in terms of not filing a tax return. But the fact of the matter is that there are thousands of children that the government knows their whereabouts, and this law will allow that information to be shared. For every family that will benefit from it, it really is just an amazing opportunity for us to really relieve the stress and pain that these horrible cases inflict year in and year out.

As I said, it took 5 years. We have a great coalition of outside groups that are supporting it. As Calvin Coolidge once said: "Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence . . . The slogan 'Press On' has solved and always will solve the problems of the human race." This, I think, is an example of it. It took 5 long years, but the House is now poised to move forward on H.R. 3209, Recovering Missing Children Act, and again we want to get swift passage and move this through the Senate and to the President's desk so that we can, again, provide a lot of relief and solace to families that are anxiously looking for their loved ones.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, having no other speakers, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

When Mr. REICHERT said before that we will track you down and find you, he meant it, because he was on many a chase in his 33 years in law enforcement, and he always gave special attention to those that involved children.

I want to congratulate Representative PAULSEN. Most of the time, almost all the time, he always provides a reasonable resolution to problems. I mean that.

I know that we simply cannot have information at our fingertips that can help bring an abducted child home and not allow law enforcement to use it. Allowing law enforcement to use information that can help locate missing and abducted children is a no-brainer.

We need to establish a system that protects taxpayers' privacy but also allows law enforcement to do its job. This bill does just that.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation. It has been a good, bipartisan few hours.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I won't go on too much longer. We have had great testimony and offerings today by folks who have been working in a very bipartisan way on a very key component that has been around for 5 years but will absolutely make a difference in solving missing child abduction cases. It is common sense, it is bipartisan, and most importantly, it will help reunite families with missing children.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3209, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 4957, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 5052, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

ARIEL RIOS FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4957) to designate the Federal building located at 99 New York Ave-

nue, N.E., in the District of Columbia as the "Ariel Rios Federal Building", on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CURBELO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

YEAS—401

Abraham	Cramer	Heck (WA)
Adams	Crawford	Hensarling
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Hice, Jody B.
Aguilar	Crowley	Higgins
Allen	Cuellar	Hill
Amash	Culberson	Himes
Amodei	Cummings	Hinojosa
Ashford	Curbeo (FL)	Holding
Babin	Davis (CA)	Honda
Barletta	Davis, Danny	Hoyer
Barr	Davis, Rodney	Huelskamp
Barton	DeFazio	Huizenga (MI)
Bass	DeGette	Hultgren
Beatty	Delaney	Hunter
Becerra	DeLauro	Hurd (TX)
Benishek	DelBene	Hurt (VA)
Bera	Denham	Israel
Beyer	Dent	Issa
Billirakis	DeSantis	Jackson Lee
Bishop (GA)	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Bishop (MI)	DesJarlais	Jenkins (KS)
Bishop (UT)	Deutch	Jenkins (WV)
Black	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Blackburn	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Blum	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Blumenauer	Dold	Johnson, Sam
Bonamici	Donovan	Jolly
Bost	Doyle, Michael	Jones
Boustany	F.	Jordan
Boyle, Brendan	Duffy	Joyce
F.	Duncan (SC)	Kaptur
Brady (PA)	Duncan (TN)	Katko
Brady (TX)	Edwards	Keating
Brat	Ellmers (NC)	Kelly (IL)
Bridenstine	Emmer (MN)	Kelly (MS)
Brooks (AL)	Engel	Kelly (PA)
Brooks (IN)	Eshoo	Kennedy
Brown (FL)	Farenthold	Kildee
Brownley (CA)	Farr	Kilmer
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Kind
Buck	Fleischmann	King (IA)
Bucshon	Fleming	King (NY)
Burgess	Flores	Kinzinger (IL)
Bustos	Forbes	Kirkpatrick
Butterfield	Fortenberry	Kline
Byrne	Foster	Knight
Calvert	Fox	Kuster
Capps	Franks (AZ)	Labrador
Capuano	Frelinghuysen	LaHood
Cárdenas	Fudge	LaMalfa
Carney	Gabbard	Lamborn
Carson (IN)	Galleo	Lance
Carter (GA)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Carter (TX)	Garrett	Larson (CT)
Cartwright	Gibbs	Lawrence
Castro (TX)	Gibson	Lee
Chabot	Gohmert	Levin
Chaffetz	Goodlatte	Lewis
Chu, Judy	Gosar	Lieu, Ted
Cicilline	Gowdy	Lipinski
Clark (MA)	Graham	LoBiondo
Clarke (NY)	Granger	Loebsack
Clay	Graves (GA)	Lofgren
Cleaver	Graves (LA)	Long
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Loudermilk
Coffman	Grayson	Love
Cohen	Green, Al	Lowenthal
Cole	Green, Gene	Lowe
Collins (GA)	Griffith	Lucas
Collins (NY)	Grothman	Luetkemeyer
Comstock	Guinta	Lujan Grisham
Conaway	Guthrie	(NM)
Connolly	Hahn	Luján, Ben Ray
Conyers	Hanna	(NM)
Cook	Hardy	Lummis
Cooper	Harper	Lynch
Costa	Harris	Marino
Costello (PA)	Hartzler	Massie
Courtney	Heck (NV)	Matsui